COLORADO
DENVER -1972
Landmark annual report 1971-72
GEOGRAPHICAL
(110)
(154)

LANDMARK

LANDMARK PRESERVATION COMMISSION

RECEIVED
HUD LIBRARY
REGION 8 - DENVER

ANNUAL REPORT 1971-1972

[redacted]

[redacted]

RECEIVED
JAN 23 1974
U.S. HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT DENVER REGION VIII LIBRARY

DATE DUE

HIGHSMITH 45230

[redacted]

INTRODUCTION

Only in rare instance may it be pointed where warmth, charm, and human scale abound after complete and hurried reconstruction of a city's whole or core or any major segment of it. In vast majority, well meant attempts to rebuild a city in a day or decade have resulted in mediocrity, sterility and unplanned, chilled detachment from an original environment and from its people. Here no image is reflected of those of then and now. No image is reflected of physical elements or phenomena of nature, rare to certain places. In lieu, a conglomerate of materials devoid of the touch of man or nature's processing has been forced by raw brutality.

Of the few exceptions hinted perhaps there's Rotterdam by Holland's sea where once on a sunny Sunday the city was all but obliterated by a Nazi raking from the sky. The day is still in the memory of many. The attending facts of such complete devastation required that the rise of the city be at once, all new. In such instance it is wondered if the more stringent circumstance leads to greater consideration through thoughtful, careful, human planning, for today all Rotterdam it seems is walking, walking by the carefully placed fountains in shady places, viewing the sculptures among beautifully attended commercial places and all these things in well ordered spaces — devoid of automobiles. The redbrick charm of Rotterdam was lost to never be replaced. But it's rise again from rubble reflects the people's cherished memories of what had been and not the stark stranger that seems to stalk our ways.

Up on the Arctic Circle there's the swinging capital of Finland's Lappland province, Rovaniemi. Here again Nazi scorched earth policy was used. Every building, every house, every bridge, and every rail were gone. Only one great farmhouse some six miles from the center of the city was left. This now serves as a folk museum with indoor and outdoor theatres. Here again the greatest care in planning the complete renewal of the city was used. Though many architects were used in consultation, from Turku, Tampere, Helsinki, none struck out alone oblivious to the neighbor project. Here was unity of plan, selection of materials, allocation of structure type, these and many more highly valued elements all under the profound guidance of Alvar Aalto. The result is as gracious as a fine flower growing; the city's plan to mock the form of a reindeer horn spreads at the confluence of two great rivers of the North. Nor is this city's mein oblivious of the surrounding tunturies or rolling wooded hills, nor is it ashamed of the stately invasion, sometimes to its very center parts, of pine and birch forests.

The foregoing here is not to speak of other places, but rather to point to the coldness of our ways where guidance is only measured by economic means and rule.

A great portion of responsibility of a Commission such as this is the hope of giving guidance in matters of creating or recreating greater warmth and human quality for our environment. An element, and only one of many elements of this responsibility, is to call out existing facets that were earlier placed by men that our present culture may be better defined and understood. Since its inception, 1967, the early road is only now encountered. The way is hard. One handicap from the newness of landmarking to the people of the area places us in a far more difficult educational position than those addicts to the cause of older areas in America. For the European the strange acts related to preservation are as much a part of life as light for day and dark for night or the requirement of daily sustenance to face these reoccurring intervals of time. We know a man of Paris, though now in Denver, who relates in humor the official requirements attending the slightest renovation of his family home on the Isle Saint Louis. Full sized detail drawings for a wrought iron window grille were minutely studied by a governmental committee on design for the Commission for Monuments Historic of the State of France. Approval was finally granted for the carefully supervised installation. Of interest was this gentleman's complete understanding and acceptance of extra expense, delays, of meetings, of testimony related to a seemingly trivial operation. His acceptance of the matter was casual and as matter-of-course as any other daily need; no blurt, "That my house, who can tell me?"

Thus, the universal acceptance of such guidelines is in vast contrast to such acceptance in America. This is especially true with some of our newer and more rapidly changing areas, the threat to those being sterile standardization. It would, however, be false to deny a warm acceptance of preservation in many of the older areas of the United States where in many instances full understanding is prevalent. On the other hand, in newer parts now in upheaval, there is general consideration that preservation practice is made by strange, quaint groups or even cults, some almost comic down to dress and mein.

Much new hope is seen by the rapidly growing and heartwarming interest and understanding of the press. New hope again is voiced by the amazing succes of such newly founded groups as Historic Denver, Inc. A general overall advance of general interest is heartening that the flow will eventually change its course; not all too late it's hoped. The Denver City Council, which body actually finally grants the landmark indications, has turned a new and warming ear of understanding. By the grace of Dana Crawford there's now a full acceptance and joyous understanding of our Larimer Square 'till now, at least, a gracious oasis of human scale and quality. Thus still bloom some early Larimer Street facades which tell us of the early Denver start. So still blooms an area of positive proof that no wide segment of any city may so warmly live under the artificial seeding of forced production.

The Commission will continue until there's nothing more to mark. The shattered look of the early inventory marred and noted by "Destroyed" then such and such a date, appalls but again increases hope.

To those who have made gentle criticism in relation to the order taken for identification it should be understood that each marking is the end result of complicated procedure. Again in reference to the order used, it must be remembered that those elements that have been written into the inventory and are in dire distress or danger will naturally receive preferred attention. Then again on occasions when the owners solicit such identification it is only human to befriend a warm request and bow to flattery.

In closing this and in retrospect we think back to the once gracious East Eighth Avenue. John Campion's has long gone to mark the miner. At Grant Street the Turner-Schuyler house no longer stands and across the intersection the Moffat-Cosgriff house is a pile of rubble. The Adams house is also gone. Dwelling on these things is of small comfort. "Prior to 1910", James Grafton Rogers once told, "it was mining alone that made important industry for Colorado". So we look back to remember the loss of Colorado's greatest symbol, the great Grant Smelter Stack. This, designed by the same Boston firm of architects that produced the Boston and Equitable Buildings, stood as America's glory to brickwork which then was Denver's major building medium. For a full Saturday afternoon and several days to follow, this great shaft in all its graceful entasis and dignity resisted blow after blow of miners' dynamite. Only finally it begrudgingly succumbed to these attacks to deprive us a Tuscan touch and so much more.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Since the publication of the 1969-1970 Annual Report, additional structures have been submitted by the Colorado State Historical Society through the State Liaison Officer to the United States Department of Interior as nominations for the *National Register of Historic Places.* The structures within Denver now listed on the National Register are:

Brown Palace Hotel	*17th Street and Tremont Place*
Byers-Evans House	*1310 Bannock Street*
Constitution Hall	*1501 Blake Street*
Daniels and Fisher Tower	*16th and Arapahoe Streets*
Emmanuel Shearith Israel Chapel	*1201 Tenth Street*
Four Mile House	*715 South Forest Street*
Governor's (Cheesman-Boettcher) Mansion	*400 East 8th Avenue*
Grant-Humphreys Mansion	*770 Pennsylvania Street*
Molly Brown House	*1340 Pennsylvania Street*
St. Elizabeth's Church	*1062 Eleventh Street*
Trinity Methodist Church	*1820 Broadway*
United States Mint	*Colfax Avenue and Cherokee Street*

The Moffat House, 808 Grant Street, was placed on the National Register but has been removed since its demolition in March, 1972. A complete list of the National Register sites and structures for the State of Colorado is appended to this report.

Grant-Humphreys Mansion

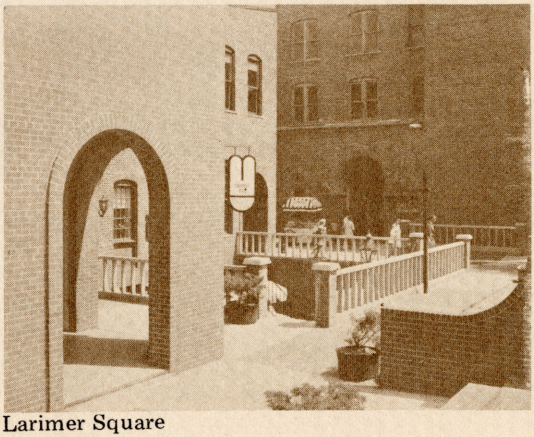
LANDMARK DESIGNATIONS

During the 1971-1972 period of this report the Commission has investigated, held public hearings and transmitted recommendations to City Council for the designation of four structures and two districts as landmarks.[1] The following structures and districts have been designated by Denver City Council as official landmarks:

Molly Brown House	*1340 Pennsylvania Street*
Larimer Square District	*1400 Block of Larimer Street*
Navarre Restaurant	*1727 Tremont Place*
Smith House	*1801 York Street*
Pope-Thompson-Wasson House	*1320 Race Street*
Humboldt Street District	*1000 and 1100 Blocks, Humboldt Street*

In the previous Annual Report it was noted that the *J.J. Brown House* was for sale or lease and that the Landmark Commission was investigating possible means of preservation. Since that time, due to the interest of a nucleus of Denver citizens in preserving this element of Denver's history, Historic Denver, Inc. was founded. Undertaking an intensive fund raising effort, the organization has been able to purchase the house, keeping it open to the public on a regular basis, and is continuing its efforts to raise funds for restoration and preservation of this and other historic sites. The best records available to date indicate the Molly Brown House was built in 1890.

The *Larimer Square District* is the first district in Denver to receive landmark designation. Begun in 1965 by Mr. and Mrs. John Crawford, the project has taken intensive effort but now is one of Denver's most well-known and popular spots.



Larimer Square

[1] See appendix for additional structures designated as of publication of this report.

The *Navarre Restaurant* was built in 1880 by Professor Joseph and Elizabeth Brinker as the Brinker Collegiate Institute for girls. Upon Professor Brinker's death, the school closed and Mrs. Brinker sold the building in 1889. It was purchased by two gamblers who reportedly lost the property in a short period of time to two other gamblers. The turn of the century notoriety of the place continues to live in legends about the pleasures of life that were to be found there. Today the Navarre is known as one of Denver's better restaurants. Its colorful history and Victorian architecture provide for a landmark giving variety and interest in the downtown Denver setting.

Navarre Restaurant

Smith House

Smith House

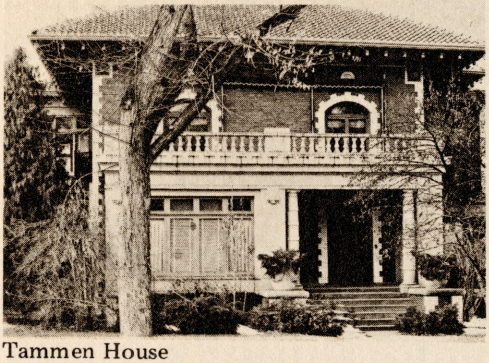
The *Smith House* was begun in 1902 and completed in 1905 by Eben Smith for his son, Frank Smith. The elder Smith was at one time a partner with David H. Moffat and Jerome B. Chaffee, and with these men was instrumental in bringing the first stamp mill to Colorado, organizing the First National Bank of Denver, building the Florence and Cripple Creek Railroad, and in a number of mining activities. Today the house and its carriage house are being renovated for use as architectural and graphic design offices. Much of the original interiors will be retained or reconstructed in this example of nineteenth century eclectic design reminiscent of Italian Renaissance, French Revival and chateau architecture. The architects were Fisher and Huntington, the contractors were McDonald and Morrison.

The *Humboldt Street District* has long been recognized as an important group of residential structures. The Commission held discussions with the owners of these homes and after holding the required public hearing, recommended landmark district designation. City Council's approval created Denver's second landmark district. Among the homes of this district are several which have both architectural and historic value.

The *Stoiber-Reed-Humphrey's House* at 1022 Humboldt is known as Stoiberhof and was built in the memory of Edward G. Stoiber by Mrs. Stoiber in 1907 from sketches done by her husband. Other owners of the house have been the Verner Z. Reed and A.E. Humphreys, Jr. families. All of these families were significant in the economic development of Colorado and the West. The house is of French Renaissance design by architects Marean and Norton. The builders were Desjarden and Hanjanby.

Stoiber-Humphreys House

The *Tammen House* at 1061 Humboldt Street was built in 1909 by Harry H. Tammen. Tammen and Frederick G. Bonfils bought the Denver Evening Post — now the Denver Post. The house is reminiscent of art nouveau architecture.



Tammen House

Sweet Residence

The *Sweet Residence* at 1075 Humboldt Street was built in 1906 and was the home of William E. Sweet who was elected Governor of Colorado, 1922 to 1924. The house is of Georgian design.

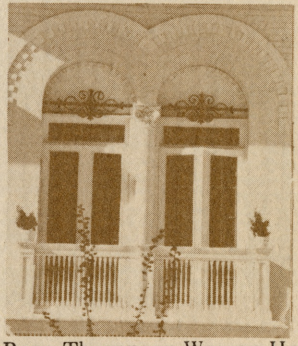
The *Wendell House* at 1151 Humboldt Street is known by its architect, Harry T.E. Wendell, who designed this Georgian style house in about 1898 for the original owner, Nielsen Denckla. This house was also the home of James Randolph Walker, Hume Lewis, Rudolph Beyer, Josiah Holland, and Henry Hough. The original landscaping was by George E. Keesler, who did the Cheesman Park gardens.

Wendell House

1070 Humboldt

The residence at 1070 Humboldt Street was designed by Harold W. Baerresen, one of Denver's most well-known early day architects.

Humboldt Street District



Pope-Thompson-Wasson House

The *Pope-Thompson-Wasson House* at 1320 Race Street was also designed by Harry T.E. Wendell. This home and 1151 Humboldt Street as noted above are the only two of Wendell's residential designs known to be remaining in existence.

A complete listing of official Denver landmark structures and districts and a map showing their locations is also appended to this report.

STRUCTURES DEMOLISHED

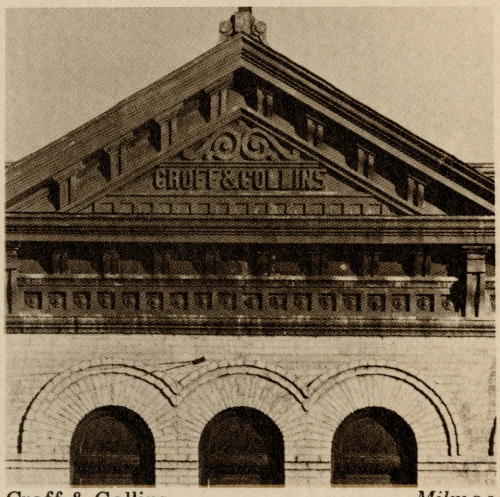
The Denver Landmark Preservation Commission maintains an inventory of structures and districts deemed to be of landmark qualifications. The total inventory currently consists of 91 individual structures and two districts, which contain 43 structures, for a total of 134 structures. Eighteen of those structures have been demolished. Since the previous Annual Report those structures demolished were:

Tabor Block	*1225-37 16th Street*
Curtis-Clarke Building	*1632-38 Larimer Street*
Groff and Collins Building	*1644-50 Larimer Street*
Cheesman Building	*1222-24 17th Street*
Barclay Building	*1751-55 Larimer Street*
Good Block	*1553-63 Larimer Street*
Railroad Building	*1515 Larimer Street*
Hallett House	*847 Pearl Street*
Moffat House	*808 Grant Street*
Ristine House	*1739 East 13th Avenue*
Holland-Dunlevy House	*1319 Williams Street*

Tabor Block

Milmoe

W. S. Cheesman *Milmoe*



Croff & Collins *Milmoe*

Some of the other structures demolished which were not listed on the Commission's inventory, but the loss was nonetheless felt, were the Chappell House, at East 13th Avenue and Logan Street, and the Frontier Hotel, at 1315 Curtis Street.

INVESTIGATIONS

As was noted previously, buildings in the Skyline Urban Renewal Project, such as the Tabor Block and Cheesman Building have been lost. Only Larimer Square and the Daniels and Fisher Tower seem secure. In early 1971, the Denver Urban Renewal Authority advertised for proposals for the use of the D & F Tower. Nine proposals were received, of which the proposal by Skyline National Bank was accepted. Of minority management, the bank plans multiple uses in the renovated tower.

Apart from Larimer Square, the Daniels and Fisher Tower and the *Tramway Cable Building* at 18th and Lawrence Streets are the only two structures of landmark status in the entire Skyline Urban Renewal area which were granted a chance of preservation. This chance is noted in a July 1969 statement by the Landmark Commission as a result of a joint DURA-Landmark Commission Committee on preservation in the Skyline project. The building is also shown as included in the Skyline Urban Renewal plan. However, following acquisition of the property, DURA made a decision to demolish the structure. The Landmark Commission and Historic Denver, Inc. asked for City Council assistance. Council, by a February 1972 Resolution, called for specific action to be taken by Council of any change in the disposition other than rehabilitation of the Tramway Cable Building. Then DURA advertised for proposals for use of the building, to be submitted by April 6, 1972. Three proposals were submitted but were rejected by the DURA Board of Commissioners.[2]

Tramway Cable Building

[2] In May, 1972, DURA accepted a preliminary proposal by E. James Judd and Mr. and Mrs. William Teel to rehabilitate the Tramway Cable Building for use as a restaurant and offices. Final agreements were made in June. Rehabilitation work is underway with an expected opening date in January, 1973. The "Old Spaghetti Factory" restaurant and James Sudler and Associates, Architects, will be two major tenants.

When it was learned that the American Hellenic Educational and Progressive Association (AHEPA) wished to demolish the *Moffat House* at 808 Grant Street for the construction of an office building, the Landmark Commission and Historic Denver, Inc. attempted to reach possible alternate solutions with the owner. This, however, failed and the Commission, Historic Denver, Inc. and the Denver Planning Board jointly asked for an injunction in Denver County Court to stop demolition. The injunction was initially granted but by Court negotiations, the injunction was quashed and an agreement developed in which AHEPA would wait for a period of ten days during which time a purchase offer could be submitted. An offer by Historic Denver, Inc. was made but not accepted. In March of 1972 the wrecking ball ended the stately life of the Moffat House.

Moffat House

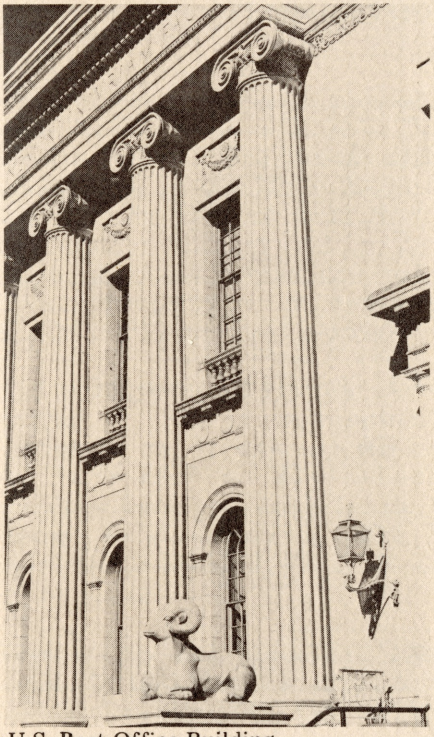
Denver U.S. Mint

The *Denver U.S. Mint* and *U.S. Post Office Building* were studied in architectural and historic detail by the Commission.[3] The Denver Mint announced a proposal to construct a new facility which would make the present building available for another use, giving local governments a first chance. As a result of investigations the Commission urged a reuse feasibility study so that the City may have the opportunity to use and assure the life of this fine example of Tuscan Pallazzo architecture. Built in 1904-1906, the original Mint building is also noted for its beautiful main entry hall. As noted above, the Mint is now listed on the National Register. The architect was James Knox Taylor, working under the U.S. Treasury Department.

[3]The Mint was designated an official Denver landmark by City Council, effective in August 1972.

The U.S. Post Office at 18th and Stout Streets was completed in 1916, expressing the eclectic period in American architecture, with classical proportions and details on the exterior and interior courts in the style of the Italian Renaissance. The building has many notable details and sculptures both on its exterior and within. Among these are the famous sculptures of Rocky Mountain Sheep flanking the Eighteenth Street entrance executed by Gladys Caldwell Fisher in 1935-36 with funds provided by a grant from the Treasury Art Relief Project. The architects were Tracy, Swartout and Litchfield of New York and the contractor was Hedden Construction Company.

The Auraria Higher Education Center continues to receive attention. Over the past several years, extensive planning activities have been carried out. A planning workshop was held were various organizations met with architectural and planning consultants and the Colorado Commission on Higher Education to develop an Auraria site plan. Four structures are presently included in the Auraria plan — *St. Elizabeth's Church*, *Emmanuel Shearith Israel Chapel*, *St. Cajetan's Church* and the *Tivoli Brewery*.[4]



U.S. Post Office Building

Tivoli Brewery *Wm. Edmund Barrett*

[4]The Tivoli Brewery — West Denver Turnhalle was designated an official Denver landmark by City Council, effective in August 1972.

The *Pillar of Fire Church* requested that the Commission consider landmark designation of the Memorial Hall at 1845 Champa Street. The Church was founded in Colorado in 1902 by Bishop Alma White. The building was built in 1903 as the original home of the Church. Located in the Skyline Urban Renewal Project area, the Church challenged the right of the Denver Urban Renewal Authority to condemn the property as a taking of a constitutional right. The court ruled in favor of the church, this ruling potentially a "landmark" legal case if upheld.

The *Denver Tramway Power Plant*, known as the *Forney Colorado Transportation Museum*, just off Speer Boulevard on Platte Street, was also submitted to City Council for recommended landmark designation.[5] Built in 1901 the building is an example of 19th Century American industrial architecture, marked with fine arches.

[5] Landmark designation was effective in June 1972. Recent designations were the Pearce-McAllister Cottage, 1880 Gaylord Street, and the Buckhorn Exchange Restaurant, 1000 Osage Street, effective in August 1972.

PLAQUES FOR DESIGNATED STRUCTURES

Since its creation in 1967, the Denver Landmark Preservation Commission has recommended and City Council has ratified the designation of 28 structures and two districts as official landmarks under the Landmark Ordinance of Denver. In order to better serve both the public interest and preservation, the Commission proposed that these official landmarks be identified by plaques. The City approved monies from the Civic Events Fund for bronze plaques to be placed on the designated structures with the owner's permission. The plaques are 8 inches in diameter and engraved with the date and order of official landmark designation.

PRESERVATION AND CITIZEN ACTION

Of significance in citizen interest and participation in historic preservation has been the formation of Historic Denver, Inc., a name which has appeared earlier in this report. The spark which created Historic Denver, Inc. was the preservation of the Molly Brown House. It was felt, however, that this project was not the limit of work that should be done by a citizen group and the organization founded itself on the basis of working toward the preservation of the architectural, historic and environmentally important elements of the City of Denver. Recognition for much assistance in forming the organization is given to Robert Sheets and the Colorado Council on the Arts and Humanities.

The membership of Historic Denver, Inc. has grown to over 1300 people. In January of 1972 the organization held its First Annual Meeting at Denver Union Station to call attention to the important value of that structure and the need for its preservation. Many volunteers have put untold numbers of hours into activities for raising funds for the purchase and restoration of the Molly Brown House. In November of 1971, Historic Denver, Inc. obtained title and a mortgage to the Molly Brown House. Currently efforts are going into restoration of the parlor.

Members are also developing ideas for the many preservation projects which should be undertaken in order to make preservation a more effective activity in the development of the City of Denver. It is fortunate that Historic Denver, Inc., as a citizen organization, has come about and can have the ability to assist in preservation of those elements of Denver's past which will make it a better City. Historic Denver, Inc. has been working closely with both the Denver Landmark Preservation Commission and the Colorado State Historical Society.

GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION

The Colorado State Historical Society, established in 1879, is the official agency of the State of Colorado for planning, preservation and presentation of Colorado's historical heritage. The Society maintains eleven museums and historic sites; preserves documents, papers and photographic records in its library; and is responsible for a State-wide plan for historic preservation. Its collections, with the Western History Department of the Denver Public Library, constitute the major resources for Colorado historical research.

The *National Register of Historic Places* (Historic Preservation Act, U.S. Congress, 1966), incorporates in a National Register the most important historic sites. It is administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Nominations of sites to be placed on the National Register are made by each State through a liaison officer, appointed by the Governor of each State. The state liaison officer is assisted by a consulting committee, also appointed by the Governor, and approved by the National Park Service.

The liaison officer for Colorado is Mr. Stephen Hart, Chairman of the Colorado State Historical Society. Staff of the Society prepare or review nominations and conduct necessary research for Colorado sites named for listing on the National Register.

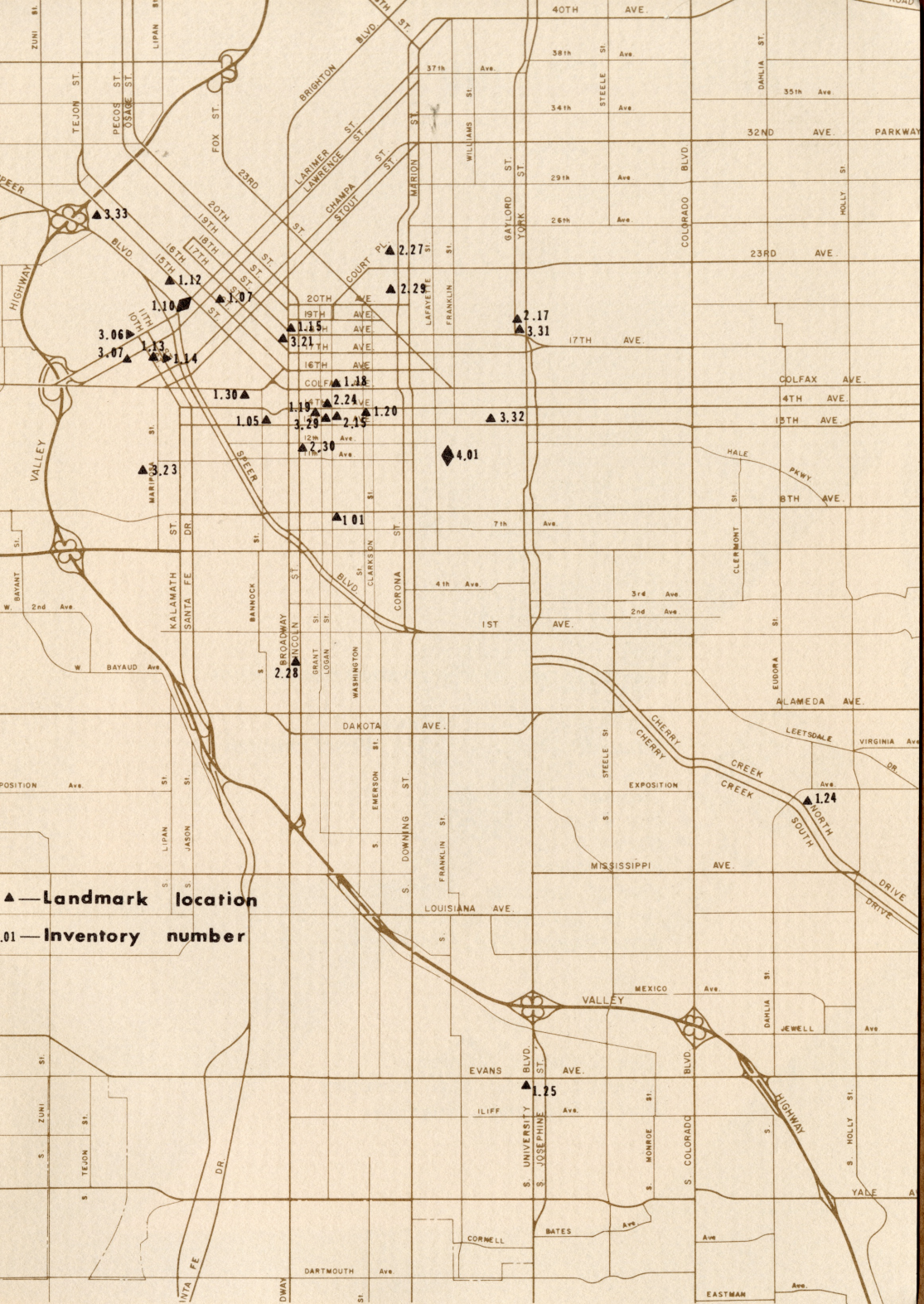
NATIONAL REGISTER SITES IN COLORADO

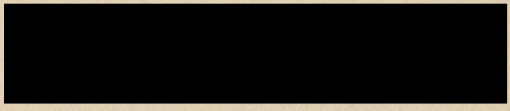
Avery House, Fort Collins
Baca House, Trinidad
Bent's Old Fort, Otero County
Bloom House, Trinidad
Brown Palace Hotel, Denver
Byers-Evans Home, Denver
Central City District, Gilpin County
Chimney Rock Archeological Site, Archuleta County
Cleveholm, Pitkin County
Commanche Crossing, Strasburg
Constitution Hall, Denver
Cripple Creek District, Teller County
Daniels and Fisher Tower, Denver
Denver U.S. Mint, Denver
Dexter Cabin, Leadville
Durango-Silverton Narrow-Gauge Railroad, La Plata County
El Paso County Court House, Colorado Springs
Emmanuel Shearith Israel Chapel, Denver
Everett & Lebanon Mine Tunnels, Clear Creek County
Fort Garland, Fort Garland
Fort Vasquez, Platteville
Four Mile House, Denver
Georgetown Loop Railroad, Clear Creek County
Georgetown-Silver Plume District, Clear Creek County
Governor's Mansion, Denver
Grant-Humphreys Mansion, Denver
Hamill House, Georgetown
Healy House, Leadville
Hotel de Paris, Georgetown
Hovenweep Monument, Montezuma County
Jaffa Opera House, Trinidad
Leadville District, Lake County
Lindenmeier Site, Larimer County
Lowry Ruin, Montezuma County
Meeker Memorial Museum, Greeley
Mesa Verde National Park, Montezuma County
Molly Brown House, Denver
Mount Vernon House, Jefferson County
Ore Processing Mill and Dam, Clear Creek County
Pearce-McAllister Cottage, Denver
Pikes Peak, El Paso County
Pikes Stockade, Conejos County
Pohle House, Georgetown
Raton Pass, Las Animas County
St. Elizabeth's Church, Denver
Silver Plume Depot, Silver Plume
Silverton District, San Juan County
Telluride District, San Miguel County
Trinity Methodist Church, Denver
Ute Memorial Site, Montrose County
Ute Mountain Ute Mancos Canyon Historic District, Montezuma & La Plata Counties
Wheeler Opera House, Aspen
Yucca House National Monument, Montezuma County

DENVER LANDMARKS DESIGNATED BY ORDINANCE

Inventory No.	Name	Address	Ordinance No.	Year
1.13	Emmanuel-Shearith Israel Chapel*	1201 Tenth Street	1	1968
1.12	Constitution Hall*	1501 Blake Street	2	1968
1.01	Cheesman-Boettcher Mansion*	E. 8th Ave. & Logan St.	3	1968
1.18	Immaculate Conception Cathedral	E. Colfax Ave. & Logan St.	124	1968
1.05	Evans House*	1310 Bannock Street	125	1968
1.15	Trinity Methodist Church*	1820 Broadway	126	1968
1.20	St. John's Cathedral	E. 14th Ave. & Washington	138	1968
1.19	First Baptist Church	E. 14th Ave. & Grant Street	321	1968
2.24	First Church of Christ, Scientist	E. 14th Ave. & Logan Street	322	1968
1.07	Daniels & Fisher Tower*	16th & Arapahoe Street	420	1968
3.29	Denver Women's Press Club	1325 Logan Street	421	1968
1.24	Four Mile House*	715 South Forest Street	422	1968
2.27	Zion Baptist Church	933 E. 24th Avenue	104	1969
1.14	St. Elizabeth's Church*	1060 Eleventh Street	105	1969
2.28	South Broadway Christian Church	23 Lincoln Street	106	1969
1.25	Evans Chapel	Univ. of Denver Campus	107	1969
2.30	St. Mark's Church	1160 Lincoln Street	50	1970
2.29	"Scott Methodist" Church	2201 Ogden Street	51	1970
3.07	St. Cajetan's Church	9th & Lawrence Street	150	1970
2.15	Molly Brown House* (House of Lions)	1340 Pennsylvania Street	113	1971
1.10	Larimer Square (District)	1400 Block, Larimer Street	288	1971
3.21	Navarre Restaurant	1727 Tremont Place	470	1971
3.31	Smith House	1801 York Street	471	1971
4.01	Humboldt Street District	1000 & 1100 Blocks Humboldt	165	1972
3.32	Pope-Thompson-Wasson House	1320 Race Street	166	1972
3.33	Denver Tramway Power Plant (Forney Colorado Transportation Museum)	1416 Platte Street	212	1972
2.17	Pearce-McAllister Cottage*	1880 Gaylord Street	328	1972
3.06	Tivoli Brewery and West Denver Turnhalle	1342 Tenth Street	329	1972
3.23	Buckhorn Exchange Restaurant	1000 Osage Street	330	1972
1.30	Denver United States Mint*	320 West Colfax Avenue	331	1972

*Listed in the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.


▲—Landmark location
.01—Inventory number
3.33
1.12
1.10
1.07
3.06
1.13
3.07
1.14
1.30
1.05
3.23
1.01
3.21
1.15
2.27
2.29
2.17
3.31
1.18
2.24
1.19
3.29
2.15
1.20
3.32
2.30
4.01
2.28
1.24
1.25
40TH AVE.
38th Ave.
37th Ave.
34th Ave.
32ND AVE.
PARKWAY
29th Ave.
26th Ave.
23RD AVE.
20TH AVE.
19TH AVE.
17TH AVE.
16TH AVE.
COLFAX AVE.
4TH AVE.
8TH AVE.
7th Ave.
4th Ave.
3rd Ave.
2nd Ave.
1ST AVE.
DAKOTA AVE.
ALAMEDA AVE.
LEETSDALE
VIRGINIA Ave.
EXPOSITION
MISSISSIPPI AVE.
LOUISIANA AVE.
MEXICO Ave.
JEWELL Ave
EVANS AVE.
ILIFF Ave.
CORNELL
BATES Ave.
DARTMOUTH Ave.
EASTMAN Ave.
YALE
W. 2nd Ave.
W BAYAUD Ave.
BRIGHTON BLVD.
SPEER BLVD.
COLFAX
HIGHWAY
VALLEY
PARKWAY
CHERRY CREEK
SOUTH CREEK
DRIVE
COURT PL.
LARIMER ST.
LAWRENCE ST.
CHAMPA ST.
STOUT ST.
FOX ST.
PECOS ST.
OSAGE ST.
TEJON ST.
ZUNI ST.
LIPAN ST.
SPEER
23RD
20TH
19TH
18TH
17TH
16TH
15TH
14TH
13TH
12th
11th
10TH
MARION ST.
WILLIAMS ST.
GAYLORD ST.
YORK ST.
LAFAYETTE
FRANKLIN
COLORADO BLVD.
STEELE ST.
DAHLIA ST.
HOLLY ST.
CLERMONT
EUDORA
HALE PKWY
MARIPOSA ST.
KALAMATH DR
SANTA FE DR
BANNOCK ST.
BROADWAY
LINCOLN
GRANT ST.
LOGAN ST.
WASHINGTON
CLARKSON ST.
CORONA ST.
EMERSON ST.
DOWNING ST.
FRANKLIN ST.
LIPAN ST.
JASON ST.
ZUNI ST.
TEJON ST.
S. UNIVERSITY BLVD.
S. JOSEPHINE ST.
S. COLORADO BLVD.
S. MONROE ST.
S. HOLLY ST.
SANTA FE DR
BROADWAY
BAYANT
POSITION Ave.



Mayor of Denver

Honorable William H. McNichols, Jr.

Denver City Council

Kenneth M. MacIntosh, President
Linden Blue
Irving S. Hook
Larry J. Perry
James J. Nolan
J. Ivanhoe Rosenberg
Paul A. Hentzell
Don Wyman
Edward F. Burke, Jr.
Elvin R. Caldwell
Eugene DiManna
Robert Kock
William R. Roberts

Denver Landmark Preservation Commission

Alan Fisher, AIA, Chairman
Edward D. White, Jr., AIA, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Karl Arndt
Thomas Hornsby Ferril
Mrs. Pierpont Fuller
Gerald T. Hart
Philip Milstein
Fred M. Mazzulla
Dr. Robert Stearns, (Ret.)
James Sudler, AIA, (Ret.)

Staff

Alan L. Canter, Secretary
Robert L. Carper, Staff Secretary
Karl E. Haberman, Graphics

HUD LIBRARY
REGION 8 - DENVER